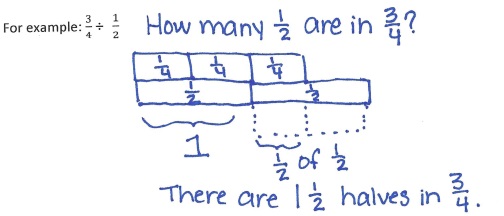
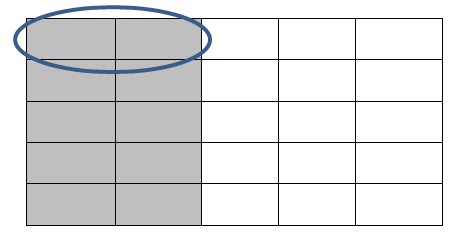
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| Module | Lessons | Vocab and Tools | Standards |
| Arithmetic Operations w/Division (Module 2)  Arithmetic Operations w/ Division (Module2) | 16: Even and Odd Numbers  17: Divisibility Tests for 3and9  18: LCM and GCF  19: The Euclidean Algorithm and an Application of the Long Division Algorithm **(OPTIONAL)**  1: Interpreting Division of a Whole Number by a Faction – Visual Models  2: Interpreting Division of a Whole Number by a Fractions – Visual Models  3: Interpreting and Computing Division of a Fraction by a Fraction – More Models  4: Interpreting and Computing Division of a Fraction by a Fraction – More Models  5: Creating Division Stories  6: More Division Stories  7: The Relationship Between Visual Fraction Models and Equations  8: Dividing Fractions and Mixed Numbers  Holt 3.1  Holt 3.2  Holt 3.3  Holt 3.5  Holt 3.6  15: The Division Algorithm – Converting Decimal Division to Whole Number Division Using Mental Math  Holt 3.7  Holt 3.8  Holt 3.9  **Assessment** | New or Recently Introduced Terms  **Greatest Common Factor** (The largest positive integer that divides into two or more integers without a remainder; the GCF of and is because when all of the factors of and are listed, the largest factor they share is .)  **Least Common Multiple** (The smallest positive integer that is divisible by two or more given integers without a remainder; the LCM of and is because when the multiples of and are listed, the smallest or first multiple they share is .)  **Multiplicative Inverses** (Two numbers whose product is 1 are multiplicative inverses of one another. For example, and are multiplicative inverses of one another because . Multiplicative inverses do not always have to be the reciprocal. For example and both have a product of , which makes them multiplicative inverses.)  Familiar Terms and Symbols[[1]](#footnote-1)  Prime Number  Composite Number  Factors  Multiples  Dividend  Divisor  Reciprocal  Algorithm  Distributive Property  Estimate  **Suggested Tools and Representations**  Counters  Fraction Tiles (example shown to the right)  Tape Diagrams  Area Models (example shown to the right) | 6.NS.A.1 - Interpret and compute quotients of fractions, and solve word problems involving division of fractions by fractions, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem. *For example, create a story context for (2/3) ÷ (3/4) and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient; use the relationship between multiplication and division to explain that (2/3) ÷ (3/4) = 8/9 because 3/4 of 8/9 is 2/3. (In general, (a/b) ÷ (c/d) = ad/bc). How much chocolate will each person get if 3 people share 1/2 lb. of chocolate equally? How many 3/4-cup servings are in 2/3 of a cup of yogurt? How wide is a rectangular strip of land with length 3/4 mi and area 1/2 square mi?*  6.NS.B.2 - Fluently divide multi-digit numbers using the standard algorithm  6.NS.B.3 - Fluently add, subtract, multiply, and divide multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm for each operation.  6.NS.B.4 - Find the greatest common factor of two whole numbers less than or equal to 100 and the least common multiple of two whole numbers less than or equal to 12. Use the distributive property to express a sum of two whole numbers 1–100 with a common factor as a multiple of a sum of two whole numbers with no common factor. *For example, express 36 + 8 as 4 (9 + 2).* |



1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)